MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 NOVEMBER 1983

PLO Affairs

Cease-Fire, Mediation — A cease-fire between the warring Palestinian factions fighting for control of the Al-Baddawi camp and Tripoli, northern Lebanon, was scheduled to take effect at 1030 GMT on 9 November, according to "officials" in Doha cited by AFP. In a preliminary report, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah told QNA that an initial cease-fire agreement between the parties involved had been reached during his visit to Damascus, according to Doha radio. He and Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani had been sent to Damascus by the GCC summit meeting to hold talks on its behalf with Syrian and Palestinian leaders in an attempt to end the fighting, the radio added. While in Damascus, the two officials held talks with President Hafiz al-Asad and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, PNC Chairman Khalid al-Fahum, several PLO Executive Committee members, and several Fatah officials, including dissident leaders Nimr Salih and Colonel Sa'id Musa Muragha, according to Damascus radio.

Another mediation mission was undertaken by former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who visited Damascus at the behest of PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, Beirut radio stated. Karami spoke to 'Arafat by telephone, Radio Monte Carlo reported, following the latter's contacts with municipal leaders of Tripoli and the Lebanese Islamic Unification Movement, all of whom demanded that he call a cease-fire. Earlier, Beirut radio broadcast a recording of 'Arafat saying that the fate of Tripoli is "up to men of opinion and Tripoli leaders" and that he is "under the protection of this city." Meanwhile, AFP cited a telephone interview with PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir in which he denied that negotiations were under way to allow 'Arafat to leave Tripoli.

Military Situation — Syrian- and Libyan-backed dissident forces completed their occupation of the oil refinery and the heights overlooking Al-Baddawi on 8 November, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported, adding that white flags had been raised in the camp as 'Arafat supporters attempted to withdraw their arms, ammunition, and forces to Tripoli since the camp was considered to have "fallen militarily." On the other hand, 'Arafat told AFP that his supporters were still holding off "repeated attacks" on the camp.

Describing the continuing attacks, an "official Palestinian source" quoted by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio, said that Syrian forces "removed" the forces of the Palestine Liberation Army, the Fatah dissidents, and the PFLP-General Command from the battle and replaced them with Syrian troops. Meanwhile, *AL-BA'TH*, cited by Damascus radio, reiterated Syria's claim that it "has nothing to do with the current fratricide" and that Syrian forces have "not fired a single shot."

Reaction, Contacts on Fighting — The Kuwaiti National Assembly discussed the fighting around Tripoli and approved a proposal calling on the government to "suspend its financial aid to Syria," KUNA reported. The Assembly also called on the belligerents to come to the negotiating table and "denounced those who interfere in Palestinian affairs." YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih telephoned Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and asked him to "quickly intervene to stop the fighting," according to WAKH. Meanwhile, Al-Qadhdhafi held a telephone conversation with the Syrian president, the Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio reported, during which they agreed that 'Arafat "must leave Tripoli" and then "come forward to a Fatah conference."

New Organization — A meeting of Fatah cadres, according to the Voice of Lebanon, agreed to form the "Black October Organization" to carry out "a number of assassinations." The cadres also reiterated their allegiance to 'Arafat and called on Arab regimes to end the "silence" about the events in northern Lebanon and stop interpretating them as an "internal mutiny," the radio added.

Lebanon

President Amin al-Jumayyil asked the U.S. ambassador to contact Washington to set a date for Al-Jumayyil to visit the United States and meet with President Reagan, Beirut radio reported.

Syria

If the United States attacks Syria, "the Syrian reply will not stop at the limits of a battle whose dimensions and results may be decided by the United States and Israel," Damascus radio warned. Another commentary broadcast by the radio stressed that an attack on Syria will not be as easy as the 1956 "tripartite aggression" against Egypt since Syria has the willpower and ability to respond more powerfully, making the Mediterranean Sea and the Arab arena a "theater for the greatest battles." Meanwhile, the Syrian ambassador in London told British Independent Television that a conflict caused by U.S. "aggression" against Syria would not be confined to one area. Such a conflict would be "large scale" because of the help "which we are supposed to get from our brothers and friends," he noted.

Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi told Al-Asad in a telephone call that Libya will directly participate in the fighting alongside Syria if the latter is attacked, Damascus radio reported.

Israel

Shamir Remarks — No one has cause to fear Israel unless he is plotting against it, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir stated in remarks broadcast by IDF Radio. Speaking during a tour of IDF positions in Lebanon, Shamir reaffirmed Israel's desire to withdraw from Lebanese territory as soon as it is convinced that no more attacks will be launched from the area. Terrorist attacks against the IDF only serve to delay Israel's withdrawal, he said.

Relations With Egypt — Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche flew to Cairo for talks on bilateral relations with Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, IDF Radio reported. The Egyptian invitation came in the wake of intense efforts by both countries to improve the atmosphere between them, the radio said.

Jordan

A Foreign Ministry official, in a statement broadcast by Amman radio, blamed "rancorous, agent factions" for a 7 November attack on Jordanian Embassy guards in Athens in which gunmen killed one guard and wounded another. An anonymous caller told AFP that the attack was the work of the "Arab Revolutionary Brigades," a group which claimed responsibility for recent attacks on Jordanian ambassadors in New Delhi and Rome. In an interview with Kuwait's *AS-SIYASAH*, published in Amman on 5 November by *AR-RA'Y*, King Husayn said Jordan has "irrefutable evidence" that the attack on the ambassadors was staged by the Abu Nidal — Sabri al-Banna — organization, "which is very active in Syria." He accused Syria of seeking to undermine Jordanian security by enlisting "some elements" to carry out terrorist acts.

Iran-Iraq War

An attack on Iran's Khark Island oil terminal is "the only way" to end the military stalemate and would break Iran's will, a senior Iraqi diplomat stated in remarks reported by the Manama *GULF DAILY NEWS*. Diplomats in Baghdad expect an imminent Iraqi attack on Khark, possibly with Soviet-made Scud-B missiles, the paper disclosed. Meanwhile, Iran's Navy commander inspected military installations on the island and at Bushehr, IRNA reported.

In another development, an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Baghdad radio said 3,216 Iranians were killed in the fighting around Panjwin 2-7 November.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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Cordovez Comments on Afghan Settlement Talks

BK081205 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The UN secretary general's personal representative on Afghanistan, Mr Diego Cordovez, said considerable progress has been made to achieve an honorable and lasting settlement of the Afghanistan question.

In an exclusive interview with ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN in New York, he said the measure of progress in this connection so far achieved is that we have now reached a point where crucial issues involved must be tackled. He said he always felt that the interlocutors have the determination to move ahead and the United Nations can make a contribution toward ("accomplishing) an honorable and lasting settlement conforming to the purposes and the principles of the UN Charter. These purposes and principles, Mr Cordovez added, constitute the best assurance that the interests of the Afghan people and all others are going to be fully safeguarded.

Qader Fired Upon, Cuts Short Herat Visit

BK081618 Hong Kong AFP in English 1609 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad, Nov 8 (AFP) — Afghan Defence Minister General Abdol Qader cut short a visit to Herat, western Afghanistan, on October 27 after resistance fighters attacked his helicopter with machinegun fire, Western diplomats here said. The helicopter was attacked as it overflew a rural zone near Herat, where a Soviet general died when rebels shot down his helicopter 10 days earlier. They added that the incident demonstrated the speed with which the rebels had regained control of the Herat region, which it evacuated last spring in the face of massive Soviet shelling that killed hundreds of civilians.

The diplomats also said Soviet and Afghan troops carried out air raids on the Shomali plant north of Kabul, in the Chakardarah and Guldara regions. Rebel groups had gathered there after being driven out there weeks ago from the nearby town of Istalef, which was partially destroyed by Soviet shelling.

The sources said 7,000 fresh troops arrived from the Soviet Union two weeks ago to reinforce the garrisons of Jalalabad and Khost, eastern Afghanistan. The arrival of the latest contingent of troops brings to 110,000 the number of Soviet soldiers stationed in Afghanistan since the Soviet intervention nearly four years ago.

A diplomatic sources said that between October 30 and November 1, resistance forces had launched overnight mortar and rocket attacks against the Defence Ministry, Soviet headquarters and Soviet-Afghan posts in and around Kabul.

KYODO Report

OW090227 Tokyo KYODO in English 0158 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Islamabad Nov 9 KYODO — A high ranking Soviet military officer was killed when Afghan guerrillas downed his helicopter by machinegun fire near Herat on October 17 [as received], Western diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

The diplomats said the rank of the Soviet officer killed was not known.

But, quoting various sources, they said a second helicopter carrying Afghanistan's defense minister was also fired on and could not visit the crash site.

Diplomats reported an increase in the Afghan resistance activity in Herat. The road between the airport and Herat city remained closed on October 27, 28 and 29 owing to heavy fighting, with five armored personnel carriers knocked out by guerrillas.

Anti-Marxist mujahideen guerrillas are currently in control of two important dams in Afghanistan and communist regime has not been able to dislodge them despite repeated efforts, the Western diplomats said.

Riyadh Cites Mujahidin Actions, Soviet Response

GF090620 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Afghan mujahidin downed a Soviet MIG plane on 2 November in Shomali, north of Kabul. Western diplomatic sources in Islamabad reported that the mujahidin attacked a military installation near Herat on 19 October, which led to the destruction of five armored troop carriers. The mujahidin also captured two vehicles carrying provisions north of Shomali. The Western sources affirmed that the Soviet invading forces perpetrated massacres in mid-October in Shomali, which led to the deaths of 24 children as response to the operations of the Afghan mujahidin.

Karmal Attends Reception at Soviet Embassy

GF081249 Kabul in English to South Asia 0930 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA's Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of DRA, participated on the November 6th evening in a glorious reception thrown by the Soviet Embassy in Kabul in the said embassy on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the glorious [words indistinct] revolution.

This reception was also attended by members of the political bureau and secretaries of the Central Committee of the party, members of the Presidium of the Revolutionary Council, members of the Revolutionary Council of DRA, chairman and members of the Council of Ministers of DRA, a number of highest ranking party and state employees as well as the ambassadors and charge d'affaires of foreign embassies residing in Kabul.

Karmal Receives Message From Indira Gandhi

GF081250 Kabul in English to South Asia 0930 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Babrak Karmal, general secretary of PDPA's Central Committee and president of the Revolutionary Council of the

DRA, received yesterday J.N. Dixit, ambassador of the Republic of India in Kabul.

During this meeting the Indian ambassador presented a message of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian prime minister, addressed to Babrak Karmal.

Guerrilla Leader Discusses Aid, Struggle

GF081552 Karachi JASARAT in Urdu 2 Nov 83 P 3

[Interview with Professor Abdur Rab Saif, leader of guerilla organization, Itehad-e Mujahidin-e Islami by *JASARAT* correspondent Furqan Ahmad in Riyadh — date not given]

[Excerpts][Ahmad] Mr Siaf, the U.S. defense secretary recently visited the Afghan refugee camps, praised the struggle of the Afghan mujahidin, and assured the Afghan mujahidin of more U.S. aid. What are your views on the subject?

[Siaf] First of all, it is very erroneous to say that U.S. military aid is being given to the Afghan mujahidin and that it is being used against the Soviets in the war. It is purely propaganda that we are getting help from the United States or any other country, for that matter. I believe that in this battle for Islam, all the non-Islamic forces, be they Russian,American, or French, enjoy a similar position. There is little difference between them as all of them are opposed to the life or glory of Islam. They cannot tolerate the progress or victory of Islam. If the United States were really interested in helping the Afghan mujahidin, this would have been manifested during the past 4 years of war. Is there any proof of U.S. aid seen anywhere? The fact is that the mujahidin are fighting this war with their own resources and with the weapons and material captured from the Soviet forces when they retreat. Such weapons are being used by mujahidin in war against the Soviets at several points. In view of this, it is meaningless to remind us that the U.S. defense secretary said that the United States would send us more aid. Saying such things is a mere ruse. Why would the United States tolerate the success of the holy war of the Afghan mujahidin, when its real mission is to crush all Islamic movements and to set up countermovements against Islam? In this matter, U.S. aims are not very different from those of the Soviets and they are both sailing in the same boat.

[Ahmad] Have you any hope of receiving any material or military aid from Muslim countries?

[Siaf] We have not received any help from any Muslim government. However, the people of Muslim countries have been helping us greatly and have shared our struggle through rendering material aid. What is more, we Afghan mujahidin are very thankful to the Government of Pakistan for its cooperation. In this matter, the Pakistani people and people from other Islamic countries have helped us in our hour of need. Similarly, the Saudi public and merchants have been helping us a lot.

[Ahmad] Some Western countries are working to resolve the Afghan issue by restoring ex-King Zahir Shah to the throne and then asking the Soviet forces to leave. What is your reaction to such a solution?

[Siaf] If ex-King Zahir Shah ever steps foot into Afghanistan that will be his last day because he will be killed immediately. This scheme is, in fact, a Western plot against the Afghan people. The mujahidin will never accept such a scheme. The mujahidin will accept no solution except that the Soviet forces leave Afghanistan and the Afghan people are left to themselves so that they can establish their own system in accordance with Islamic values. The Afghan people are ready to make any amount of sacrifice to achieve that objective. So far, the Afghan people have sacrificed 1 million people and thousands of mujahidin are living very hard lives indeed. They will never accept any solution that would injure their honor and pride.

What more injuries could ex-King Zahir Shah inflict upon the Afghan people than what he inflicted during the 40 years of his reign? It is the fruits of the same misrule which the Afghan people are reaping today. The concessions which the ex-king gave to the communists during his rule and the resulting deviation from Islam are manifest today. Afghans are by nature Islam-loving and they cherish liberty. History proves that the Afghans have never accepted any foreign or any non-Muslim rule. Even British imperialism could not establish itself in Afghanistan, although it occupied the whole of the subcontinent for a long while.

[Ahmad] At the recent Geneva talks on Afghanistan, the mujahidin were not represented. Would you accept any solution reached at such talks?

[Siaf] Never! Any agreement reached without mujahidin participation will not be accepted by the Itehad-e Mujahidin-e Islami. We strongly oppose such talks and we need no such solutions. Nobody else has the right to reach solutions on obtaining our rights for us. We will take our rights ourselves. These talks are completely illegal and we will never accept them.

[Ahmad] Would you accept direct talks with the Soviet Union if an opportunity is offered?

[Siaf] There is no question of having talks with the Soviet Union. Would anybody want to negotiate with a thief or a brigand who has already looted his house and made his wife and children homeless and without sustenance? Can there be any reason for having talks with such a charlatan and a brigand? You just name it if there is any. The only way we know to solve this problem with guns. We will go on fighting until we have driven Russia from our land. We know no other way.

[Ahmad] Reports indicate that the Soviets draft young men in Afghanistan and take them to Russia for training to become communists and to brainwash them. What do you think of this scheme?

[Siaf] We are not worried about those who accept such brainwashing or training because we do not want such brainwashed people. We consider as our capital only those people who believe in Islam and are ready to fight for and defend it and who are determined to keep faith in God. Those are the people we need and cherish. They are our capital. We do not lack such people. We have many who are ready to sacrifice all for the sake of Islam.

[Ahmad] Do you think the Soviet forces will leave Afghanistan soon? How much time do you think would be needed for such an operation?

[Siaf] The Soviets seem to be in no hurry to leave our country and it looks like they would like to stay a long time there. However, we are also determined and we will continue our struggle. God willing, we will succeed. In some areas we have been hitting inside Soviet territory and have been killing many of the enemy. In Badakhshan, our guerrillas have been very successful and they can even hit inside Soviet territory across the Oxus River whenever they choose. According to our area commander, (Sadeqi), Ragh, and (Shahr-e Bozurg), in that subdivision, are under our occupation. The mujahidin can hit Soviet territory from Darvazeh region. Similarly, we are in control of several areas around Kabul. Only in Kabul city do the Soviets and Karmal regime have some control. The Soviet and Karmal officials travel under strong escort even when they move between various ministries in Kabul city and even then they fear mujahidin bullets.

[Ahmad] There has been much debate and many resolutions on Afghanistan at the United Nations but the machinery is lacking for implementing such resolutions. What is your opinion on such deliberations?

[Siaf] We have always demanded that the United Nations side with the oppressed and stop the oppressor. The United Nations should take strong measures against the Soviet Union if it claims to be on the side of justice and fair play. The United Nations should press for implementation of its previous resolutions in which the Soviets were asked to withdraw their forces from Afghanistan. The United Nations should not endorse the extension of Soviet expansionism or stand as a silent spectator. The main duty of the United Nations is to help the oppressed and oppose the oppressor, whatever superpower.

'Counterrevolutionaries' Reported 'Crushed'

Baghlan Province

LD050744 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 2 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report of the Baghlan Province security forces, a group of counterrevolutionaries recently were crushed in this province and a number of these enemies of our people's peace and tranquillity have been arrested. Two hundred of these criminals were arrested by officers and men of the Army and sarandoy. The security forces seized various weapons including handgrenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition.

Badghisat Province

LD050744 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 3 Nov 83

[Text] As a result of the bravery of officers and men, revolutionary guards, and revolution defense groups, a group of rebels, these treacherous elements to the homeland, people, and revolution, who were annoying the working people of Morghab District, Badghisat Province, was crushed along with their ringleader. A spokesman for the Badghisat Province security forces said that a number of various weapons and ammunition were seized from these murderers by the security forces.

A weapons depot, containing weapons which had been imported from abroad by the counterrevolutionaries for disrupting the security of our working people and for sabotage, recently was discovered in Kuh-e Qara Batour Mountain, Baghlan Province. Three mortars, 75 boxes of ammunition, antitank and antipersonnel mines, and 7 DShK's were seized.

Other Provinces

LD070545 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0418 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Kabul, November 6, BAKHTAR — Six groups of counterrevolutionaries were suppressed in successful operations in various parts of the country during the past week.

Three of these groups were eliminated in Badghisat province, one in Baghlan province, one in Herat province and another in Ghowr province.

A number of ringleaders of these groups were also killed or arrested during the operations.

A large quantity of assorted weapons made in America, Britain, China and Egypt were seized from them.

'Serious Objection' Taken to Pakistani Allegation

BK081610 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi has taken serious objection to Pakistan's allegation that India is encouraging the movement for democracy in that country. India has made it clear that such baseless propaganda will impinge adversely on the process of normalization of relations. The Pakistani ambassador in New Delhi, Mr Riaz Piracha, was called to the Foreign Office today and told of India's objection. The secretary in the External Affairs Ministry, Mr Natwar Singh, also drew Mr Piracha's attention to the restrictions placed on the movement of the Indian ambassador in Islamabad.

Mr Natwar Singh told Mr Piracha that India takes serious exception to the recent references in the Majlis-i-Shoora [federal advisory council] by the foreign minister, Mr Yaqub Khan, and some other members. They had accused India of encouraging the present movement in the guise of support for democracy and alleged that India is interfering in Pakistan's internal affairs. Mr Yaqub Khan also castigated India for the demonstrations outside the Pakistan Embassy in New Delhi. Several other members had also made inflamatory speeches, one of them going to the extent of calling for Pakistan's open support to Khalistan. Mr Natwar Singh told the ambassador that India takes serious exception to these allegations, which have no foundation.

Mr Natwar Singh also drew Mr Piracha's attention to the Indian ambassador in Islamabad not being allowed to visit Peshawar though he had sought the permission for the visit more than a month ago. He pointed out that India has in no way restricted the movement of the Pakistani ambassador in New Delhi. India, he said, hopes that its gesture in this regard will be reciprocated.

Gandhi Notes Need for Foreign Arms Technology

BK081635 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpt] The prime minister has said India will continue its efforts to promote peace and understanding in the world. Addressing officer trainees of the National Defense College in New Delhi today, Mrs Gandhi said we believe in improving friendly ties where they exist and creating them where they do not. Expressing concern over the acquisition of arms by a neighboring country, she said India should achieve self-reliance as far as possible in defense equipment but it may have to go in for sophisticated technology from abroad to insure adequate security.

Pakistan Bid on Nuclear Free Zone To Be Rejected

BK090415 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] Addressing the UN Political and Security Committee, [Indian delegate] C.P.N. Singh said India will reject the Pakistani proposal on a nuclear free zone in South Asia. He said the proposal does not meet the requirements widely recognized by the international community. The Pakistani proposal seeks reaffirmation of the General Assembly for the concept of a nuclear free zone in South Asia.

Foreign Minister Condemns U.S. Invasion of Grenada

BK090405 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Text] [Finance Minister] Pranab Mukherjee says the government may not borrow the entire amount of 50 billion rupees from the International Monetary Fund in view of improvement in the country's economy. He was addressing the conference of northwest regional Congress-I workers which began in Kurukshetra yesterday. He criticized non-Congress-I [state] governments which are demanding more economic powers. Opening the conference, the working president of the party, Mr Kamalapati Tripathi, stressed the importance of fighting of divisive and communal elements endangering the integrity of the country.

Mr Narasimha Rao in his speech said developed countries have begun to realize that the economies of the advanced and developing nations are interdependent. Condemning the U.S. invasion of Grenada, Mr Rao said the sovereignty of all countries — big or small — should be respected.

Official Blames 'Extremists' for Assam Bombing

BK081629 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The Assam chief minister, Mr Hiteshwar Saikia, has alleged that the extremist elements in the Assam agitation are responsible for bomb explosions in the state, including the one at Gauhati railway platform yesterday. Talking to newsmen in Dispur today, the chief minister said the government will try to find the culprits and deal with them sternly.

Several organizations in Assam have condemned the bomb explosion at Gauhati railway station killing innocent people. In a statement in New Delhi, the Bharatiya Janata Party has said the guilty must be apprehended quickly. The statement said that such senseless violence does no good to the just cause of the people of Assam. Meanwhile, the condition of several injured people admitted to the Gauhati medical hospital continues to be critical. Police have launched a vigorous investigation to track down the culprit. Police say one person has been taken into custody in this connection.

Foreign Office Reaffirms Support for 'Arafat

BK081617 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said in Islamabad today that Pakistan has always supported the Palestinians' right to self determination and this support will continue. The spokesman said Pakistan has always maintained a close relation with the Palestine Liberation Organization. Both the Islamic summit conference and the Arab summit have recognized the PLO, led by Yasir 'Arafat, as the sole and legitimate representative body of the Palestinian people.

DAWN Reviews Trade Prospects With Iran

GF281315 Karachi DAWN in English 23 Oct 83 p 3

[From Economic and Business Review supplement by M.B. Naqvi]

[Text] Iran is clearly emerging as Pakistan's leading trading partner. In terms of exports, this year's target of $500 million is expected to be exceeded, despite the continuation of very real physical bottlenecks.

Informed sources base their optimism on the removal of minor technical difficulties — mainly bureaucratic efficiency in and around Zahedan as well as the customs procedures being shifted to Karachi from Quetta — and the readiness of the Iranian importers to take in all that can be given to them.

What are these critical difficulties that stand in the way of expanding Pakistan's exports to Iran? One of these is, in the short run, structural: The physical infrastructure between the two countries for the carriage of goods is quite insufficient — and on both sides.

The Pakistan Railways' capacity to carry goods to Zahedan is strictly limited and Zahedan's own facilities as a transportation centre inside Iran are quite as limited. Non-completion of Zahedan-Kerman railway link and the physical features in its north and south are forbidding indeed.

The recent trade protocol by the Pakistan delegation that was led by Mr Ghulam Ishaq Khan has gone some way in removing some of the smaller difficulties. There was a separate agreement on land transportation that will overcome some of the insufficiencies of infrastrucutre in Zahedan. This will enable Pakistani transporters who choose to send their goods in lorries to take them to the city of its importers.

That was not possible earlier; now it is. Why? Because Iran is a member of an international land transport arrangement that gives many concessions to all members and Pakistan is not. Nor did it want to. So a separate bilateral agreement has been reached.

A long-term increase in Pakistan's capacity to export (or import) more goods across its western land frontier is dependent on two developments—either Pakistan Railways capacity to carry more goods is enhanced manifold or the road link is improved as well as widened to bring it up to world standards. It is true that both are necessary as also the need to link Zahedan with Kerman, if not with Mashhad and or Bandar Abbas. A combination of both approaches may have to be tried.

The need to pay special attention to these less commonly considered aspects is the increasing capacity of Iran to go on importing all that Pakistan can export. This cannot be said for its other trading partners.

Already there is an existing complementarity between the two economies on a rough-and-ready basis, on the assumption that (I) the current Iraq-Iran war will some day come to an end; and (II) that in the ensuing reconstruction programmes of the two, Iran's market will offer far more opportunities than will the other's. Th export prospects to Iran are actually limitless. Hence, we will have to pay extra attention to its future needs.

As for now, the situation is rather satisfactory on two counts: First, the figures tell the story: The 1981-82 target at 200 million dollar was comfortably exceeded. In rupees, the export earnings in 1981-82 were 823,345,000. From less than Rs. 1 billion, they went up to well over Rs. 4 billion (or Rs.4,225,232,000 to be precise) in 1982-83. The Rs. 6.6 billion target for the current 1983-84 seems practicable, though it is too early in the year to judge by the performance of the first quarter for which detailed figures are not yet in.

The second virtue of trading extensively with Iran is the possibility of finding a relatively stable market for some of our primary products for which alternatives might not be easy, maybe impossible. Wheat and sugar belong to this category. There has long been a dream of making Pakistan the granary for the Gulf where not only wheat and rice might go but also poultry, meat, fruits and milk products.

Partly, some of this is day-dreaming that ignores the structural rigidities of Pakistan agriculture and partly, other Gulf markets have not been realistically assessed; there is little actual likelihood of this dream being realised. But in the case of Iran, the possibility of realising some of this exists to a notable degree.

The Iranian readiness to import from Pakistan whatever it needs and whatever Pakistan can spare cannot be valued too highly. Our export strategy should be built around this consideration. It also happens that Iran is an immediate neighbour with which we can trade by the land route. This has its own advantages and security.

The third major virtue of treating Iran as a stable trading partner is that all the expected increase will be in terms of hard currency under strict GATT rules. Iranians are not likely to be short of hard currency as long as their oil exporting capability lasts. And it is likely to last for the next few decades or more.

It is true that Iran too expects something from us. What is it? It is probably unstated or, at least, not much emphasised. But it should be clear enough. We should import oil from there. There is no doubt that we have to go on importing oil for quite some time — for as long as we do not become self-sufficient.

There would ordinarily be two criteria for deciding from whom to take our oil. First, who can supply us with regularity and on concessional prices? Secondly, what quality of trading partnership can we establish with our oil suppliers?

On these bases, the position is rather complex but not obscure. Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait and UAE have been supplying us with all the regularity that can be expected. Indeed, it is understood that they have given us not ignorable concessions. We have had no cause for complaint from them. (After all, all sellers desire stable customers). Here, Iran too should desire a stable buyer in us. And, it is also understood to have given us price concessions on a notable scale. How then do we differentiate and choose if necessary?

First of all, it is by no means necessary to buy all our oil from one country. We can keep our sources of supply diversified on a prudent basis. But the criterion for choice where necessary should not be mere price concession — which all producers may be expected to give to their regular customers — but the readiness to import matching quantities of goods from us (or at least as matching as possible).

On this last basis, and which is from a long-term point of view of much importance, Iran should be a good source of oil supply for us. Taking oil from Iran, preferably by overland means — that means a pipeline — would seem to be of immense attraction, given all the other usual concessions that all suppliers might be expected to give. The security of oil supplies in this turbulent region is no mean consideration.

While the war between Iraq and Iran lasts there may be a case for postponing truly major decisions, though this might also involve losing some of possible advantages that might not be available in normal times. But the issue of long-term oil purchases requires cool thinking and taking a long view.

Buying from Iran, if some of the once-already-mentioned terms can be negotiated now or later, would seem to be of much advantage. However, the issue needs to be thoroughly debated, especially in the context of Iraq's new decision to build a new overland pipeline through Turkey and the possibilites of future troubles in the Persian Gulf.

Briefs

Kenyan Defense Chief — The chief of General Staff of the Kenyan Armed Forces, General J.K. Molinge, called on the Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee chairman, General Mohammad Iqbal Khan, in Rawalpindi today. They discussed matters of mutual interest and exchanged souvenirs. Gen Molinge also met with Pakistan Naval Chief Vice Admiral Tariq Kamal Khan and the chief of Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Mohammad Anwar Shamim, and exchanged views on matters of common interest. He also visited Joint Services Staff College at Chaklala. [Text] [Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 1 Nov 83 BK]

Khomeyni Addresses Islamic Guidance Ministry
LD082358 Tehran IRNA in English 1947 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 8, IRNA — The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Imam Khomeyni, today said that despite the internal and external propaganda assault by the colonialist mass media during the monarchial regime aimed at Westernising the cultural identity of the Muslim nation of Iran (?and) by the grace of God Almighty, the nation found its way out of the quagmire of corruption and permissiveness.

Imam Khomeyni addressing the visiting Minister of Ershad Islami (Islamic Guidance) Mohammad Khatami, deputy ministers and the heads of various departments of the ministry at Jamaran Mosque here, praised the activities of the ministry saying that matters relating to culture and Islamic Guidence in Iran must be started from the scratch. Since, the Imam noted, the minds and the thoughts of the young generation was kept backward by the previous monarchs so that the youths and the educated considered permissiveness as a sign of intelligence and modernity.

The press inside Iran and those coming from outside made people believe that modernity was summarised only in the form of anything exotic and that it would be impossible to live otherwise, that was why, Imam argued, the process of changing such ingrained attitudes would be a long and pains-taking one. Imam said that during the rule of the previous regime everything and particularly culture and art had acquired false meanings in that the names concealed in them a meaning of corruption and immorality and that cinemas and theatres made one think of them as centres of perversion.

He pointed out that the important task today was to efface such notions from the minds of the youths and even the elderly and the pseudo-intellectuals and demonstrate to them that the nation need not stretch its hands before foreigners for everything it needed.

Imam Khomeyni added that there was a bunch of people whose moral values and even their language was affected by the West, people who considered a book worthless unless it contained some English words.

Imam Khomeyni further said that the colonialists expected to rob the identity of the Iranian nation so that they could do as they wished. Even the signs on the shops carried exotic words because they wanted the Muslim nation to put aside its own culture, the Imam said.

At the same time, Imam went on, another group under the pretext of adhering to Iranian ancient culture, evaded moral improvement. Sometime [word indistinct] said the Imam, a number of them gathered somewhere abroad and one of the issues raised by them was that facing the Katsba (the house of God in Mecca) 17 times a day would bring the Iranian nation nothing and that the Arab culture was devoid of any values.

Imam said that the group stated such views while even the Europeans and their scientists were of the opinion that Islamic civilization was superior to the others. "These gentlemen, never settle down to consider the differences between the Islamic culture and the others opposing Islam just because it emerged from an Arab land and that is racial discrimination exercised by the Europeans in order to exploit the nations," said the Imam. The colonialists, Imam Khomeyni added, by raising such issues meant to cause division among the Arabs, the Persians and the Turks.

The leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran said that it was a blessing of God that the Iranian nation was freed from the ominous domination of the Pahlavi regime and expressed hope that the nation would be guided to the right path under the directions of the Ministry of Ershad Islami.

Imam said that Iran was independent today and the efforts of this generation should be enlightening for the generations to come.

In conclusion Imam Khomeyni stressed the necessity to expand efforts to disseminate Islam abroad in order to counter the false reports of the media and also propagate Islamic values.

During the meeting the minister of Ershad Islami (Islamic Guidance) presented Imam Khomeyni with a detailed report of the activities of the ministry.

Majlis Speaker on French Attack Against Embassy
LD081158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] The Majlis held an open session this morning. It was chaired by Hashemi-Rafsanjani who said:

[Begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Honorable Majlis deputies have heard the news of the attempted attack by France on the Iranian Embassy in Lebanon. This is a big disgrace for France, akin to America's disgrace in Tabas. No doubt, the world mass media will treat it lightly and overlook it. But, in spite of that, this is a very important issue. A country that considers itself a second-class superpower, constantly talking about human rights at the United Nations and guilefully raising the banner of antiterrorism, has committed an act which contravenes the most undeniable international principles.

First, under the cover of the Red Crescent, to try to blowup a building by placing a car-bomb next to it is not even done by many small terrorist groups. That is a sign of extreme weakness and shamelessness by France. To attack an embassy in such a manner, by a country that has embassies and other centers all over the world, is an ugly act for a country like France and the background of its people. In general, to resort to a terrorist act at that level, by soldiers wearing obvious insignias, shows nothing but weakness and despondency with regard to the Islamic Republic.

More important was the coordination between France and our fugitives and their spies and counterrevolution. In countries like Britain, France itself, [name indistinct], and India, they began an orchestrated effort to [words indistinct]. We urge the (? wakeful

nations) of the world not to treat this issue lightly and [words indistinct].

If France today can so blatantly attempt such an (? action), no country will be immune to terrorists anywhere in the world. Of course, we are not going to get involved in such matters, but we warn the world that this could endanger diplomatic centers all over the world. [end recording]

French 'Misuse' of Red Cross Insignia Protested

LD091158 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 9 Nov 83

[Message from Iranian Red Crescent Society to Head of International Red Cross Committee]

[Text] Mr Alexandre Hay, head of the International Red Cross Committee: As you know, at 0100 on 7 November, French forces stationed in Beirut parked a military jeep containing 500 kg of explosives in front of the Iranian Embassy and covered it with a canopy bearing the Red Cross emblem. The said forces then fired at the jeep with missiles, from 100 meters. The aim of the aggressors was to blow up the jeep and hence blow up the embassy.

Condemning this terrorist action, the Red Crescent Society of the Islamic Republic of Iran strongly protests against the misuse of the Red Cross emblem by the French forces, which is an overt contravention of humanitarian standards and international rights of humanity, namely, the four Geneva Conventions approved in 1949 by the Diplomatic Conference and also the regulations covering the use of the Red Cross and Red Crescent insignias approved by the 20th International Red Cross Conference in 1965.

This society expects the International Red Cross Committee and Your excellency, as the supervisor of the committee, to seriously follow up the matter, and while censuring the French Government, to prevent such actions which can only be interpreted as terrorist actions.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,536

LD081746 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Communique No 1,536 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. The situation on the fronts of the imposed war hereby is brought to the attention of the beloved compatriots:

Exchanges of artillery and heavy weapons fire continued yesterday between our combatants and the Iraqi Ba'thist mercenaries on the Val-Fajr IV operational fronts. Our forces, while consolidating and stabilizing their defensive positions, deploying constant fire and dispatching patrol groups, brought all Iraqi troop movement and operational and supply activities under their control, inflicting losses and casualties on the enemy.

On the Piranshahr, Hajj 'Umran, and Sar Dasht operational fronts, fire by the combatants of Islam pounded the Iraqi forces' defensive positions; one enemy base was severely damaged. Other enemy losses included the destruction of a truck and a construction vehicle and its occupants.

Exchanges of fire between our forces and the enemy continued sporadically on the western and southern fronts, being most intense in the Sumar region. Our combatants on these fronts, by deploying artillery and heavy weapons fire on enemy positions, fortifications, and supply routes and by dispatching patrol groups and setting up observation posts, halted Iraqi troop movements and traffic and silenced their fire.

On the western fronts, enemy losses included: one tank, three trucks, and one construction vehicle destroyed; one enemy ammunition dump set on fire; and a number of enemy forces killed or wounded.

Yesterday, as a result of enemy long-range gun fire, the city of Abadan suffered civilian losses and several damaged houses.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Navy Commander Inspects Khark Island Airbase

GF081619 Tehran IRNA in English 1555 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Text] Bushehr, Nov. 8, IRNA — Navy Commander Captain Esfandiyar Hoseyni inspected the naval air base at Bushehr and Khark Island today and reviewed their combat readiness and activities of the personnel there.

The Navy commander has been in Bushehr for the past two days, also meeting with Imam Khomeyni's representative and the Friday prayers leader of Bushehr, Hojjat ol-Eslam Madaninama, Monday evening.

Threat Against Saudi Installations Cited

GF080726 (Clandestine) Seda-ye Iran Radio in Persian 1930 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] 'Ali Shams Ardakani, ambassador of the Khomeyni regime in Kuwait, announced that the Islamic Republic (?intends) to bomb Saudi oil installations rather than close the Strait of Hormuz. It also intends to carry out air raids against any ship entering the Persian Gulf.

U.S. military experts, however, state that the Islamic Republic's Air Force is completely incapable of such an attempt against Saudi installations. They have called Ardakani's remarks (?empty threats).

Al-Qadhdhafi Sends Message to Khamene'i on Grenada

GF051948 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Leader of the Libyan revolution Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has sent a special message to Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the republic and chairman of the Supreme Defense Council, dealing with the U.S. military invasion of Grenada.

'Compromising Attitude' of Mubarak Criticized

GF071529 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 3 Nov 83

[From "Glance at Development in Iran and in World" program]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners: The adoption of compromising stands by puppet regimes aligned with the world oppressors will create tragic developments on the domestic stage (ic sahne) and lead to disasters in the foreign policies of the said regimes in the international domain. The compromising attitude of the Mubarak regime in its domestic and foreign policies can be taken as a tangible example of this sad situation. The regime in power in Egypt is moving in its foreign policy in the direction of the interests of the criminal superpowers. Its domestic policy, on the other hand, is aimed at creating a sound ground for international capitalists and exploitationists by suppressing the Muslim people of that country who are opposed to the government.

Approving the occupation of Lebanon by the multinational forces and supporting the Zionist Iraqi Ba'thist regime in the war started against the Islamic Revolution can be stressed as examples of the Mubarak regime's compromising stand and inhuman attitude.

After witnessing the saic of their homeland's moral and material resources in the money markets of the capitalist world and after observing the daily infiltration of foreign capital in their country and the placing of their homeland's economy under the hegemony of the capitalists, the revolutionary Muslim Egyptians have moved to wage a many-sided struggle on a large scale against the Mubarak regime. However, the opposition of the revolutionary Muslim Egyptian people against the Mubarak regime, which is an agent of organizations, is not a new development. Although it took form immediately after the late As-Sadat usurped political power, the opposition assumed a special significance in the light of the Mubarak regime's treachery against the Muslim Egyptian people, the Muslims of the Middle East region,and the peoples of North Africa. Thus, the revolutionary Muslims of Egypt have shouldered a special and historic duty.

The close relations the Egyptian regime has with the United States and other European countries — relations which from time to time manifest in the form of joint military exercises — are threatening the Muslim Egyptian people's independence, freedom, and future. And undoubtedly, they will also create a serious threat to the whole Middle East region.

The Mubarak regime's agreement with Zionism, which is the No 1 enemy of the Islamic world, has disregarded the interests of the Muslims. The support given to the Mubarak regime has brought into light the threat that the superpowers will be using the said regime as a gendarme safeguarding their interests in North Africa and the Middle East.

Obviously, if this antihuman regime is allowed to continue to stand on its feet, it will undertake every dangerous task in the international domain in parallel with its hard and merciless suppressive operations within Egypt. In fact, the dictator of Egypt, Husni Mubarak, disclosed some time ago that the Egyptian Army was actually an Arab army and as such regarded itself responsible for the defense of the countries in the Persian Gulf region. One should think before accepting a duty in this regard.

Will the revolutionary Muslim Egyptians and the Muslims in the Middle East in general give such an opportunity to the Mubarak regime and its imperialist supporters around the world? The reply that comes to mind in the light of the peak levels attained by Islamic movements is definitely in the negative.

Iraqi Council Spokesman Lists Year's Achievements

GF051430 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] On the occasion of the first anniversary of the establishment of the Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq [SCIRI], Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Bakr al-Hakim, spokesman for the council, participated in a press radio and television conference yesterday afternoon. Both domestic and foreign correspondents were present and he replied to their questions on Iraq's future, the imposed war, and the role of SCIRI. He began by explaining the reasons behind the formation of the council, saying SCIRI is not a government in exile. It is a crusading organization which welcomes all Iraqi people with open arms.

The SCIRI spokesman then noted the achievements of the organization: Last year saw the establishment of the organization and the completion of the organizations of the council. It was able to gather the extensive forces of Iraqi Muslims around itself and thus concentrate more effort on the issues of refugees, political asylum-seekers, and POW's.

We managed to set up the military organization for the first time so that units can be present on all fronts. These new units are present especially in the liberated parts of Iraq. He then noted the various actions carried out by SCIRI in Iraq and said that the work of the council has been deeply reflected in the internal affairs of that country and the operations show this. He added: In some instances, the criminal regime of Saddam which constantly censored the [news] of the operations was unable to do so in cases like the bombing of the news agency building, radio and television headquarters, and Air Force building, and, the most important of them all, the bombing of the reserve armory of the III and IV Armies of Iraq.

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim, in referring to the future of the Islamic revolution of Iraq, said: We are optimistic about the future. We are witnessing a clear withdrawal in the political, social, and economic life in Iraq. The actions of international oppression are setting the stage for a coup in Iraq and also the

extensive executions of political leaders by the criminal regime are signs of the open and deep crisis in progress. One can even note a military crisis in this respect. We feel that the sole replacement for the regime in Iraq is Islam and that the sacrifices of the Iraqi mujahidin and the sympathy that various classes of the society, Shi'ites, Sunnis, Turks and Kurds,have for Islam shows that the future is in the hands of Iraq's Islamic revolution.

The SCIRI spokesman, in answering a question about cooperation between the military forces of the council and others such as those of Barezani, said: The council's forces fight in the field side by side with the forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, who are the field commanders. They are subject to the general field command.

Hojjat ol-Eslam al-Hakim, in discussing the latest Security Council resolution, said: This resolution shows the move by the political forces of international oppression along with their military actions and is similar to the delivery of the Super Etendard aircraft by France. France itself is a supporter of the resolution. Yet this country hands over such aircraft to Iraq to put pressure on the Islamic Republic of Iran. As we condemned the delivery of the Super Etendard, we now strongly condemn this resolution.

He concluded: The SCIRI will hold a congress in the future, during which representatives from 40 countries will participate. The congress is going to attempt to reveal other criminal acts by Saddam.

Reportage on Polish Trade Delegation's Visit

5 November Arrival

LD052035 Tehran IRNA in English 1033 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov 5, IRNA — A 15-member Polish trade delegation headed by the country's first deputy of the foreign trade ministry, S. Sjeleski, arrived in Tehran this morning and was greeted at the Mehrabad international airport by Iran's commerce officials.

The delegation will stay in Tehran till Friday and will hold talks with the Iranian officials from the Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development, Roads and Transportation, Heavy Industries and Mines and Metals, on ways of expanding mutual relations.

Issues of discussion will include exchange of oil products, electrical and energy industries products and also transfer of technology.

Obstacles, Problems Reviewed

GF061620 Tehran IRNA in English 1607 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 6, IRNA — A Polish trade delegation, which arrived here Nov. 4 [date as received], has in talks with the Iranian foreign trade deputy of the Commerce Ministry, Khosrow Taj, reviewed the obstacles and the problems which hindered trade ties between Iran and Poland in the past.

The talks between the two sides, which commenced Friday, are continuing.

It should be noted that cooperation between the two countries has been greater in the fields of agriculture, industry, health, power production, chemical and petrochemical industries, shipbuilding and transport.

Also Poland is presently a purchaser of non-oil products from Iran, and possibilities exist for further increase in amount of goods exchanged between the two countries.

In another development this afternoon, the Polish foreign trade deputy, Mr. Sjeleski, met and conferred with Abolhasan Khamushi, deputy roads and transport minister and director of the Iranian railways.

The 15-member Polish trade delegation headed by that country's deputy of the Foreign Trade Ministry will be in Iran till Nov. 11.

Mining Talks Held

GF071613 Tehran IRNA English 1517 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA — Polish deputy minister of foreign trade and deputy minister of metallurgy and the engineering industry Sunday called on Iranian deputy minister of mines and metals in charge of non-ferrous metals department, Naji.

In this meeting the Iranian officials, while referring to the victories achieved by Iran in economic and military fields, discussed the future bilateral cooperation in mining and metals industries particularly copper and iron alloys.

Fishing Cooperation Broached

GF071629 Tehran IRNA English 1610 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 7, IRNA — The visiting Polish deputy foreign minister, S. Sjeleski, in a meeting with deputy minister of agriculture and rural development, in charge of fisheries, Mohammad Mir-Mohammad Sadeqi, here today, discussed posibilities of mutual cooperation in fishing industry.

The Iranian officials said that the Islamic Republic of Iran was interested in making use of the expertise and technical possibilities of Poland in the fishing.

In reply the Polish official who arrived here last Saturday heading a 15-member trade delegation, expressed willingness of his country in such cooperation. Both sides agreed to explore possibilities of mutual cooperation in the construction of port facilities, building and repair of fishing boats, lease and purchase of such boats, training of manpower as well as building fishing ports.

President Receives New GDR Envoy 6 November

LD061434 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] The new GDR ambassador to Iran met President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i this morning to present his credentials. During this meeting, Mr Khamene'i expressed hope for the expansion of relations. We welcome expansion of relations between the GDR and the Islamic Republic of Iran. Before this great and deep revolution, our foreign policy was run by those who were not serving the interests of the nation in their relations. But with the blessings of this divine revolution a profound change took place in every field and a clear line on foreign policy was drawn for us.

Referring to violation of the rights of small nations by the arrogant powers of the world, the president added: You are witnessingthat unfortunately today the major powers are violating the rights of nations. The extent of U.S. engagement with other nations is unprecedented in history, and we are proud of the uncompromising attitude adopted by our revolution and our nation toward such a tyrant enemy as the United States. We believe that all those who are sincerely struggling against the camp of oppression and arrogance, headed by the United States, ('support)the great nation of Iran.

Tudeh Reportedly Discussed

GF061748 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report by the Central News Unit of the Islamic Republic, the new ambassador of the communist country of East Germany, yesterday called on Khamene'i, the president of Khomeyni.

Observers believe that during their talks the matter of the Tudeh prisoners was discussed. It will be recalled that when the Islamic Republic ordered dissolution of the Tudeh Party a few months ago, 'Ali Khavari, took over the leadership of the Tudeh Party in East Berlin, capital of East Germany. A few days ago TASS news agency announced that the Tudeh Party is being revived outside the country.

'Repenting Minigroup' Members Issue Resolution

LD061946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 6 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Repenting members of defunct counterrevolutionary minigroups held a 1-day meeting in Urumiyeh today.

At the end of the meeting, a 6-point resolution was read out. The resolution says: We, Kurdish people, the repented and the families of fugitive minigroups declare our decisive and all-round support for the principle of clerical rule and for Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We stress that we are prepared even to sacrifice our lives in following the orders of that (?leader) of men.

Expressing congratulations for the victories of the combatants of Islam, the resolution strongly condemns the feeble and criminal actions of the Ba'thist-Zionist regime of Iraq in our cities. The resolution also supports the Hamzeh Seyyed ash-Shohada Headquarters and presents an ultimatum to deceived members of minigroups to return to the bosom of Islam and the Islamic Republic.

Demonstrations in Masjed Soleyman Reported

GF080756 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] According to our correspondent, the people of Masjed Soleyman, who have witnessed two rocket attacks against this city in recent days, began extensive demonstrations against the executioner Khomeyni and the usurping regime of the Islamic Republic during the funeral of the victims of Khomeyni's war lust.

The mercenary agents of the regime who were trying to show Khomeyni's pictures and government slogans in the city's cemetery were attacked by these people. The demonstrators, who had gathered in the city's cemetery to bury the bodies of their dear ones, set all the photographs and slogans of the regime of the Islamic Republic on fire while chanting "Death to Khomeyni." Following the demonstrations, the number of the regime's guards and mercenary hezbollahis in Masjed Soleyman has been increased in order to confront the demonstrators if necessary.

Our correspondent adds that a similar demonstration in Behebahan led to a bloody clash between the city's population and the mercenaries of Tehran's regime. Four of Khomeyni's guards were annihilated.

Council Blames Khomeyni for Missile Attacks

GF051954 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] The Iranian tribal council, which is affiliated with the National Resistance Movement of Iran, issued a condolence message about those combatants killed in the bombings of Masjed Soleyman, Dezful, Behbehan, and Andimeshk.

The message said: In these times of blood, tears, and sorrow for all the people of Iran, we announce our great sadness and sympathy. We also give our complete assurance that every individual of the tribes will avenge this catastrophe, alongside all other Iranians, because the cause and the real agent of these events is Ruhollah Khomeyni and his criminal henchmen.

Bakhtiar Photos, Anti-Khomeyni Slogans Sighted

GF051956 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 5 Nov 83

[Text] According to reports from patriotic elements, about 3,000 photos of Dr Shapur Bakhtiar, accompanied by national slogans against the inhuman regime of Ruhollah Khomeyni, were seen on the walls of the streets and alleyways of Reza'iyeh.

MKO Statement Cited on Khomeyni Pamphlet

GF041830 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 4 Nov 83

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of Free Voice of Iran, a statement was issued today by the office of the Mojahedin-e Khalq [MKO] in Paris. This statement said that lately the office of Islamic propaganda, which is affiliated with the Tehran spiritual society, has published a new pamphlet containing the latest decrees by Khomeyni on various war related subjects. In this pamphlet, in reply to a question, Khomeyni said that the killing of prisoners of war was permissible.

The statement issued by the MKO further said this pamphlet which contains decrees by Khomeyni on the war, including one on the presence of people at the war fronts taking priority over other areas and the one that those not covered by the conscription law do no need their parents permission to go to the war fronts, has been published in large numbers as part of the Labbayk Ya Khomeyni Plan and copies of it have been given to guards heading for the war fronts in an attempt to end any doubts that they may have in their minds.

Bank Governor Explains Debts, Currency Reserves

LD081957 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Nov 83

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Unit report, 50 correspondents of foreign radios, television, press and news agencies, who are in Tehran at the invitation of the Islamic Guidance Ministry, today attended a press conference given by Central Bank Governor Nurbakhsh.

Nurbakhsh said: At the beginning of the revolution, the Islamic Republic of Iran owed more than $15 billion to foreign countries, whereas at present it has no overdue debts. Iran's foreign debts, which amount to about $500 million-$1 billion a small figure — will be paid when they are due. With regard to currency reserves, last year we managed to record a balance in the country's payments, having about a $6 billion currency surplus. At present we are prepared to meet the war's expenditures until Iran's conditions for peace are met and to continue the war until our conditions are met.

With regard to the state of Iran's currency reserves before and after the revolution, he said: We have now managed to stabilize the condition of our currency reserves in comparison with what it was befoe the victory of the Islamic Revolution; we have even managed to improve it.

With regard to industrial production, the Central Bank governor said: Last year we managed a 14.8 percent growth in our industrial production.